

I transmit to the House of Representatives in answer to a Resolution of that body, passed on the 31st of December last, the accompanying reports of heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military command of the department of California exercising the functions of civil government in that Territory; and left as was to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo without the aid of any legislative provision in establishing a government in that Territory. I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exercise civil government in California before and after my appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session with full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible, I have caused all matters in the Territory to be sent to Hon. Thomas Butler King, as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper department.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should be prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State Constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such government without the assent of Congress; nor did I authorize any government to be organized, or to interfere with the civil government, or to exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were, that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California, must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States is desirous to protect them in the formation of any government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by the supposed government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry discussions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every State has the right of establishing its own government, and of altering its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the General Government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, as under the Constitution, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State Constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State.

No course on their part, though in accordance with what was not adopted exclusively by California, and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind. The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State Government for that Territory as ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary between Texas by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Meanwhile I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient before such adjustment to establish a territorial government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically exclude the question addressed to the State of Texas; or, by excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion such a course would be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, and families, and religion of the people of New Mexico, are better secured than they ever were before the treaty of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State, affecting her domestic institutions, contrary to the wishes of her people, and even to the wishes of Congress, to comply with it, yet the State could change her Constitution at any time after admission, when to her it would seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self-government in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and upon the principles laid down in our own Declaration of Independence, will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must, as a State, submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the U. S., not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an unalienable right, substantially guaranteed to them by the treaty of cession itself, shall be uttered by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that in the residue of the Territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a government established by Congress over that part of the Territory which lies eastward of the new State of California, and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will at no very distant period ask for admission into the Union, are founded on official information, which I suppose is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that subject.

Regarding, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will, in due season, be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recommended in my

annual message of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that this will avoid the creation of a geographical party, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected as the Union is with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism tend to inspire us with an ardent and arduous and conscientious to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Z. TAYLOR.

Foreign-Intelligence by the Niagara.
A treaty formed between Russia and France—Kossuth to be kept in Prison—Ravages of the Typhus Fever in Vienna—Prices of the United States Securities—Coffee Speculation in Europe—Prices rapidly advancing—Baring's Circular.

Mr. Cobden has been making another great free trade speech at Birmingham.

The London's message in full, and parts of Mr. MEREDITH's report, are published by the English papers.

At a political meeting in Staffordshire on the 10th January, there was a tremendous riot and fight between the Protectionist farmers and the Free Traders. The latter gained the day.

Letters from King have announced a serious illness of M. GORGEY, late Hungarian General.

The people of Vienna were in great excitement by an expected coup d'etat to be put into effect on the 6th instant. The military measures are really formidable.

Within a circle of six miles around Vienna the houses are full of soldiers—there are at least 50,000 men in Vienna, and 50,000 could be poured in by the railway in the course of three or four days.

In England, the most important circumstance, in connection with home politics, since the last packet, has been the publication of a semi-official announcement to the effect that the Government have resolved to bring forward a measure for the extension of the suffrage, both in England and Ireland, and that it will most probably be recommended in the speech from the throne in that capacity.

A draught of 5,700 men has been made by Denmark for recruiting her navy. This looks like a preparation for war.

Austria is cultivating assiduously the good graces of the Princess and Kings in the North of Germany. The King of Hanover has just been created a general of cavalry in the Austrian army. He will, of course, receive a salary in that capacity.

The money market of London was more plentiful, and the Lombard street bill brokers had given notice of a reduction in the rates of discount to 14 per cent. annum; and it was rumored that the Bank of England would follow their example.

The Bank of England held \$16,177,000 of gold and silver coin and bullion against their issues, and a further sum in deposit, of \$7,530,000—gold and silver coin.

The Duke of Wellington commences the new year with fresh evidences of health and strength. The other day he went out hunting, and actually rode between ten and twelve miles to cover.

ROBERT OF THE BANK OF IRELAND.—The mail has brought us advice from Ireland of a large amount of bank of Ireland notes having been cashed at the Bank; and it is supposed they may, in part, find their way to New York, and be offered for sale.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S REPORT IN ENGLAND.—The London Times of the 11th, devotes nearly two columns to a critical review of Mr. MEREDITH's report, and of a document of which the editor pronounced of even higher importance to the people of England than the President's message itself.

After quoting an expression of Mr. MEREDITH, that "the United States have been two long hesitating and vacillating on the threshold of a great career," the Times goes on to say that the only information it can draw from so remarkable an operation, and for the purpose of taking the chair of inquiry which it regards as this elaborate report, that the "great career" is neither more nor less than the definitive establishment of a highly protective system, alike directed against the manufactures of Europe, and the raw produce of the British dominions in North America.

We quote in conclusion:

Such a declaration of the intentions of the cabinet is certainly not calculated to promote the harmony of Congress, or the peace of the Union. Already the contest of parties has begun with such violence that the memorable battle of the 30 ballots between JEFFERSON and AARON BURR has been eclipsed, and no less than 63 ballots occurred before the democratic candidate for the Speakership, Mr. Cobb, was allowed to take the chair, and the chair and the speaker, not by an absolute majority of the whole House. The Government has, therefore, no majority at its command in the Senate or in the House of Representatives; and, under such circumstances, we can hardly comprehend the policy of recommending measures which obviously require the full support of the legislature.

It is a fortunate circumstance in the relations of American politics with this country, that whilst we are naturally inclined by conviction and tradition to coincide with the opinions and policy of the whig or federalist party in the Northern States, especially on the great questions of peace, slavery, and internal order, yet it is in the South, with all its aggressive tendencies and its connection with slavery, that we are more inclined to coincide with the whig or federalist party in the Southern States, especially on the great questions of peace, slavery, and internal order, yet it is in the South, with all its aggressive tendencies and its connection with slavery, that we are more inclined to coincide with the whig or federalist party in the Southern States, especially on the great questions of peace, slavery, and internal order.

The correspondent of the London Herald, writing from Paris on Wednesday evening, says: There is a rumor, which has been repeated in several very serious character, I would not even make an impression on persons not disposed to swallow idle stories. It is said that a treaty has actually been concluded between the Emperor of Russia and the President of the Republic, the particulars of which will yet be found to be anything but desirable, so far as England's interests are concerned.

Gen. DE LAMORICIERE arrived this morning from St. Petersburg, and M. GUSTAVE DE BEAUMONT had arrived at the same time from Vienna. As the general left his family on the road and hurried on before him, it is conjectured that something of importance determined him to hasten his journey.

The arrival of Gen. BARAGREY DE HILLIER has just reached Paris, and has brought with him, the nature of which is in part transpired. It would seem that there is little likelihood of an understanding being come to between the gallant general and the Government of the Cardinals, owing to the manifest jealousy of French influence entertained by the latter, while the Cardinals are for placing the Pope under the protection of a mixed garrison of Austrians and Italians. Gen. DE HILLIER insists upon leaving a French force of 12,000 men in the city of Rome.

The following paragraph appears in *La Patrie*: "The government, it is said, is resolved to send an expedition immediately to Monte Video, to be composed of 2,000 to 3,000 men. Several representatives have received an assurance of this resolution from the members of the Cabinet."

PARIS, January 9.—Five per cents., 94.40.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—It is understood that the ministerial crisis was over, and that on this day the Chambers would receive a royal message, proposing the oath to be taken to the Constitution, and accepting the same with some slight amendments.

The correspondent of the London Times, under date Constantinople, Dec. 19th, says: "A courier has arrived here from St. Petersburg, with the Emperor's answer to the last communication made to his imperial highness, by the sublime Porte, with regard to the question of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. In a former letter, I told you that the Turkish ministers were willing to consent to the expulsion of all those Poles who had been concerned in the late Hungarian insurrection, but that they objected to the expulsion of Polish refugees who were resident in Turkey previously to that event, and who were provided with French or other passports."

"The Czar has agreed to the terms proposed by the Porte; and Dembinski and other Poles who served in Hungary, are to be expelled, and the other countrymen resident in Hungary, who were not concerned in that insurrection, are to remain unmolested. If, however,

any one, without reference to the country under whose protection he may be, shall, whilst resident of the Ottoman Empire, be guilty of any act hostile to the government of the Emperor Nicholas, he shall, at the demand of Russian envoy, be expelled from the Sultan's dominions.

"Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in a fortified town in the interior; they are not to be close prisoners, but their place of residence is to be under the constant surveillance of the Turkish authorities, to be rather favorable for Turpinette.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—COTTON.—The cotton market was dull yesterday. Sales upwards of 800 bales at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Flour, \$4 81 a \$5 31 1/2. Corn meal \$2 87 a \$2 94. Rye flour \$3. Corn, 50 a 62 cents. Oats 88 a 14 cents. Rye 68c. Lard 61 a 61c. Rice 31 a 31c. N. O. sugar 47 a 51c. Cotton, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 for fair Upland, and 14 cents for fair Orleans. Whiskey, 25 1/2 a 25 1/2 cents.

The new Provisional Federal Constitution of Frankfurt has already dropped the name of "German Empire," in public documents, and taken that of German Confederation. It has resolved not to have Ministers for the different departments, but two councillors to direct each department.

GRACE GREENWOOD, sweet and charming authoress though she be, has taken to swearing. She said of an old mill which had gone to decay, the water having dried up in its stream—it wasn't worth a damn. Oh, Grace!

A CURIOUSITY.—It is said that BARONUS is at present in all classes of the ship which he has his own wife at a dinner table in preference to another lady who sat near him. He is considered the greatest curiosity extant.

THE SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD.—This phrase originated with Lord BROUGHAM, whose eloquence is as notorious as is his eccentricity. In his speech on the elevation of WELLINGTON, "a mere military chieftain," to the Premiership, after the death of CANNING, BROUGHAM said:

"The schoolmaster the Duke of Wellington may take the army—he may take the navy—he may take the great seal—he may take the miter. I make him a present of them all. Let him come on with his whole force, sword in hand, against the constitution, and the English people will not only beat him back, but laugh at his assaults. In other times the country may have heard with dismay that the soldier was abroad in the land, but now the soldier is abroad in the will; he can do nothing in this age."

There is another personage abroad—a personage less imposing, in the eyes of some, perhaps less insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

HE FIXES 'EM.—A quick advertiser to cure, among other incurable diseases, Marcorozaris, Abdelkader, Hippotamus, Potato-Rot, Hydrostatis, Inflammation of the Abdominal Regions, Agor Fitis, Shaking Quaker Visits, and all kinds of Anniversaries.

MARRIED.—At Goldboro', on the 17th ult., Lieut. JOHN H. HECK, of the 3d Artillery, U. S. A., to Miss MARY, daughter of the late JOHN P. ANDREWS, Esq., of New York.

In Robeson county, on the 27th of Dec., Mr. JOHN MORRIS, of Robeson county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. J. FORD, to Miss Nancy Ford, of South Carolina.

In Raleigh, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. DRURY LACY, Dr. J. L. LACY, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. J. FORD, to Miss Nancy Ford, of South Carolina.

At the same time, by the same, NATHANIEL J. MYATT, Esq., to Miss MARY E. BRIDGES—sisters, and grand-daughters of the late COL. WILDER. On the 18th inst., Capt. VESLEY W. JONES, of the Army of the United States in Mexico, to Miss LUCY J. NEWCOMB, all of Wake.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. DAVID WILSON, Mr. J. P. MILLER, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. H. C. NEWCOMB, all of Wake.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th ult., the Rev. COLIN McIVER, of the Presbyterian Church, aged 74 years, died.

In Raleigh, on the 21st ult., the Rev. J. J. FINCH, of the Baptist Church, died.

In Onslow county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. MOSES JARMAN, aged 83 years, died.

In Sampson county, on the 5th ultimo, JAMES SPELL, Esq., aged about 40 years; leaving a loving wife, and four fond and affectionate children, died.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ultimo, after a painful and protracted illness, RICHARD MILLER, Esq., in the 55th year of his age, died.

The death of Mr. MILLER is much that is pleasing, as well as much to regret. As a neighbor and a citizen he will be greatly missed in the community in which he resided, and his death will be a loss to the community.

He was possessed of a mind cultivated above the ordinary, and a heart inflexible to justice, and zealous for the prosperity of all with whom he came in contact. With this early and timely warning, though continually racked with distressing pains, he carefully sought to resign himself to the will of God. In this it was his happy lot to succeed, and for months previous to his dissolution he had fortified himself with the Christian graces against the trying scene which awaited him.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—NAVAL STORES.—We have to report sales of 1000 bbls. Wilmington Common Rosin about \$1-12 1/2; extra 22 a 24; Rye, 22 a 24; Turpentine, 32 a 34; White, 32 a 34; 4 mos; and 200 bbls. Turpentine, \$1 63 1/2. The accounts by the steamer are understood, to be rather favorable for Turpentine.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—COTTON.—The cotton market was dull yesterday. Sales upwards of 800 bales at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Flour, \$4 81 a \$5 31 1/2. Corn meal \$2 87 a \$2 94. Rye flour \$3. Corn, 50 a 62 cents. Oats 88 a 14 cents. Rye 68c. Lard 61 a 61c. Rice 31 a 31c. N. O. sugar 47 a 51c. Cotton, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 for fair Upland, and 14 cents for fair Orleans. Whiskey, 25 1/2 a 25 1/2 cents.

The new Provisional Federal Constitution of Frankfurt has already dropped the name of "German Empire," in public documents, and taken that of German Confederation. It has resolved not to have Ministers for the different departments, but two councillors to direct each department.

GRACE GREENWOOD, sweet and charming authoress though she be, has taken to swearing. She said of an old mill which had gone to decay, the water having dried up in its stream—it wasn't worth a damn. Oh, Grace!

A CURIOUSITY.—It is said that BARONUS is at present in all classes of the ship which he has his own wife at a dinner table in preference to another lady who sat near him. He is considered the greatest curiosity extant.

THE SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD.—This phrase originated with Lord BROUGHAM, whose eloquence is as notorious as is his eccentricity. In his speech on the elevation of WELLINGTON, "a mere military chieftain," to the Premiership, after the death of CANNING, BROUGHAM said:

"The schoolmaster the Duke of Wellington may take the army—he may take the navy—he may take the great seal—he may take the miter. I make him a present of them all. Let him come on with his whole force, sword in hand, against the constitution, and the English people will not only beat him back, but laugh at his assaults. In other times the country may have heard with dismay that the soldier was abroad in the land, but now the soldier is abroad in the will; he can do nothing in this age."

There is another personage abroad—a personage less imposing, in the eyes of some, perhaps less insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

HE FIXES 'EM.—A quick advertiser to cure, among other incurable diseases, Marcorozaris, Abdelkader, Hippotamus, Potato-Rot, Hydrostatis, Inflammation of the Abdominal Regions, Agor Fitis, Shaking Quaker Visits, and all kinds of Anniversaries.

MARRIED.—At Goldboro', on the 17th ult., Lieut. JOHN H. HECK, of the 3d Artillery, U. S. A., to Miss MARY, daughter of the late JOHN P. ANDREWS, Esq., of New York.

In Robeson county, on the 27th of Dec., Mr. JOHN MORRIS, of Robeson county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. J. FORD, to Miss Nancy Ford, of South Carolina.

In Raleigh, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. DRURY LACY, Dr. J. L. LACY, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. J. FORD, to Miss Nancy Ford, of South Carolina.

At the same time, by the same, NATHANIEL J. MYATT, Esq., to Miss MARY E. BRIDGES—sisters, and grand-daughters of the late COL. WILDER. On the 18th inst., Capt. VESLEY W. JONES, of the Army of the United States in Mexico, to Miss LUCY J. NEWCOMB, all of Wake.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. DAVID WILSON, Mr. J. P. MILLER, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. H. C. NEWCOMB, all of Wake.

In Fayetteville, on the 18th ult., the Rev. COLIN McIVER, of the Presbyterian Church, aged 74 years, died.

In Raleigh, on the 21st ult., the Rev. J. J. FINCH, of the Baptist Church, died.

In Onslow county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. MOSES JARMAN, aged 83 years, died.

In Sampson county, on the 5th ultimo, JAMES SPELL, Esq., aged about 40 years; leaving a loving wife, and four fond and affectionate children, died.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ultimo, after a painful and protracted illness, RICHARD MILLER, Esq., in the 55th year of his age, died.

The death of Mr. MILLER is much that is pleasing, as well as much to regret. As a neighbor and a citizen he will be greatly missed in the community in which he resided, and his death will be a loss to the community.

He was possessed of a mind cultivated above the ordinary, and a heart inflexible to justice, and zealous for the prosperity of all with whom he came in contact. With this early and timely warning, though continually racked with distressing pains, he carefully sought to resign himself to the will of God. In this it was his happy lot to succeed, and for months previous to his dissolution he had fortified himself with the Christian graces against the trying scene which awaited him.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

As the disease advanced, his hopes for a blissful immortality brightened, and every step towards the grave seemed to mark his progress towards Heaven. When within a few days of his death, he called to his friends and relatives, and gave them his last wishes, and then he died, leaving behind him a name which will be remembered with honor and affection.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1850.

BACON, per pound. Hams, \$1 81 a \$1 89. Shoulders, \$1 71 a \$1 79. Hog round, \$1 71 a \$1 79. Bacon, \$1 71 a \$1 79.

BEANS, per bushel. White, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Black, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Peas, \$1 00 a \$1 00.

BEEF, per bushel. Per pound, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Pork, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Lard, \$1 00 a \$1 00.

BUTTER, per pound. Butter, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Cheese, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Eggs, \$1 00 a \$1 00.

CORN, per bushel. Corn, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Oats, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Rye, \$1 00 a \$1 00.

COFFEE, per bushel. Coffee, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Tea, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Sugar, \$1 00 a \$1 00.

CORN, per bushel. Corn, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Oats, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Rye, \$1 00 a \$1 00.

COFFEE, per bushel. Coffee, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Tea, \$1 00 a \$1 00. Sugar, \$1 00 a \$1 00.

C